

GERMAN WRECK MACHINERY ON INTERNEED SHIPS

Gunboat Geier, Seized at Honolulu by U. S., Set on Fire by Crew

WAR-BOUND LINERS AND MEN ISOLATED

Strong Guards Put Around Vessels Lying in Many American Ports

Washington, Feb. 4.—The completion of the seizure of German ships officially interned in American ports today confirmed the belief that practically all have been damaged as much as possible by their crews. The worst case reported was that of the German gunboat Geier, interned at Honolulu shortly after the beginning of the war, which was set on fire by her crew. Instructions have also been issued to the proper officers to confine all crews of German ships not interned but simply war-bound upon their vessels. Measures are being taken to see that this property is protected against damage, and to prevent the obstruction of American water routes against "enemy" sinkings, but these measures are kept secret.

The rights of the government regarding such German ships-of-war as the Geier are clear. It is a 1,600-ton gunboat built for the Imperial navy at Wilhelmshaven in 1894, and she was seized into Honolulu by Japanese cruisers, electing to intern there for the period of the war, and forfeiting her privileges for return to sea after a twenty-four-hour period for refitting. However, the status of the German merchant vessels in American harbors has been a source of much concern to the United States, and the Navy Department, whenever they desire, provided they comply with the clearance laws of the United States. They are not interned, but they are under military guard of the term, and prefer to remain in port because of the danger of capture by Allied warships outside.

In case of war between the United States and Germany they would be entitled to receive notice to sail from American ports, following the procedure adopted at the outbreak of the Spanish war. The object of the United States is to prevent the obstruction of American navigation by neutralizing.

In actual practice, these ships would have to avail themselves of the notice to leave, with Allied cruisers waiting to seize them.

Destroyer Not Injured

Several of the many rumors about yesterday and today have been investigated and found unfounded. One of these was the report that the destroyer Jacob Jones, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, had come to her dock in a sinking condition and that a member of her crew had been put in irons for having opened her sea valve in an attempt to sink the ship. The report was explained that the bilge pumps of the vessel had failed to work properly and that the discharge valves had acted as siphons, a common occurrence, sucking water into the ship before it was noticed.

Secretary Daniels has directed that every incident occurring around the navy yards be promptly investigated. A navy officer at work today examined the German ship Liebenfels, which sank in Charleston, S. C., harbor under suspicious circumstances. The work of ascertaining the actual cause of the sinking will be continued tomorrow, and the Navy Department expects a full report.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt advised the Navy Department that he and Major Barrett, commandant of the Marine Corps, would hasten home in view of the international situation, abandoning the remainder of their tour of Haiti and Santo Domingo. They will sail on the collier Neptune, which should sail for American waters Tuesday.

Additional precautionary measures were reported from Guam and from the Philippines. Captain R. H. Smith, governor of Guam, said that he had made arrangements for the adequate protection of the German gunboat Cormorant, interned there. Reports from Manila indicated that German warships were being towed into mid-stream and anchored for the purpose of cutting off shore communication and also to prevent the risk in case of fire or explosion.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie

Stripped of Her Valves

Boston, Feb. 4.—Federal inspectors at work in the engine room of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which was taken possession of in civil proceedings by the United States Marshal, John J. Mitchell, yesterday reported today that the ship's machinery had been tampered with since it had been formally inspected last Friday. Nine valves and all the brass plates on the manifold box indicating the character and position of steam and water pipes had been removed.

While the damage, in itself, appeared superficial, the inspectors said, it would have been serious in the event of a sudden burst of water. With the plates missing it would have been impossible to determine in time to save the ship what valves to open and what to shut. In place of the plates removed were placed figures which were unintelligible to the custodians. The lighting system also had been put out of commission and the inspection was made by lantern light.

Soon after the first discovery that all was not right with the engines, a member of the crew was found asleep on board, although it had been supposed that this man had been taken off last night. This man was sent to a mandate court to-morrow to ask for a mandate to view of the ship. The owners, he stated, had not taken advantage of the opportunity offered them to appeal from the court decision that the boats had been tampered with and he intended to ask for a mandate in view

Machinery of Nine Ships in Philippines Damaged

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Manila, Feb. 4.—Customs officers have completed their examination of the interned German boats. Nine of them had their engine rooms wrecked and several had fires burning under empty boilers.

Customs launches and naval vessels will act as a patrol guard around the steamers. It is feared that some of the German boats have explosives on board and that they may be used in case of a break in the relations between the United States and Germany.

Seventeen of the vessels are at Manila, three at Cebu and three at Zamboanga. The damage in some cases is said to have been done thirty days before the first report of "a break in the relations between the United States and Germany."

The Filipino crews of the steamers here have been discharged. The crews of the gunboats at Cebu have been excluded from the engine rooms.

The government has redoubled its precautions concerning the ships, but there have been no seizures. The gunboat Geier has returned to Manila from target practice and is patrolling the bay.

Crews Confined to Ships in Port at Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.—Upon instructions from Washington, W. H. Berry, Collector of the Port, to-night ordered the officers and crews of the German liners Prinz Oskar and Kismet, and the Austrian merchantman Franconia confined to their vessels. The guard about the ships was materially increased after the order became effective. The three crews aggregate about fifty men.

Ensign Vincent Astor On Guard with Militia

Promptly Answers Call and Stands Watch Over Bridge

Vincent Astor—an ensign in the naval militia—reported yesterday for duty as promptly as did the lowliest private in his battalion.

He was assigned to one of the bridges, and after standing guard for several hours was relieved. Then he called at the naval militia headquarters with Commander Forsyth, to whom he is a junior aid.

It was Vincent Astor who formed the aero squadron of the naval militia. This is the second battalion. Recently, however, he was transferred to the 1st Battalion.

Mr. Astor, when he was asked what his personal plans were in case of war, said: "I have not thought that far ahead." He considers the situation very serious.

"The naval militia," he said, "made an excellent showing. Seventy men went to work today to-day examined the German ship Liebenfels, which sank in Charleston, S. C., harbor under suspicious circumstances. The work of ascertaining the actual cause of the sinking will be continued tomorrow, and the Navy Department expects a full report."

MONEY MARKET IN SHAPE FOR WAR, SAYS VANDERLIP

Could Assume Burdens Such a Condition Would Impose Without Disturbance

War with Germany would not affect appreciably the money market of this country. The banking situation is so comfortable that it could assume all the burdens that such a condition would impose on it without disturbance.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, is authority for these statements. Asked yesterday what would be the first effect on the financial world should war come, he said:

"The first thing to happen would be the floating of a great government bond issue. The first call would probably be for \$500,000,000. That would be readily taken care of, and you can imagine what that would mean to the country. The other day we placed \$200,000,000 of British bonds with hardly any one taking any notice of it."

"The whole banking situation in this country is sound and so comfortable that new burdens could be borne without any hardship."

Mr. Vanderlip said that while the tendency was toward firmer money he did not look to any appreciable change in the money market in the event of war.

LODGE'S GREAT-GRANDCHILD AMONG THOSE NOW IN BERLIN

Infant, Child of American Embassy Secretary, Born Six Weeks Ago

Boston, Feb. 4.—Among the Americans now in Berlin are Grafton W. Minot, of this city, secretary to the United States Embassy; Mrs. Minot and their baby, born nearly six weeks ago, who is the first grandchild of Representative Augustus P. Gardner and the first great-grandchild of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

J. Grafton Minot, father of the secretary, said to-night that he was unable to tell when or how his son would return with his wife and child to this country. He presumed, however, that after other attaches of the embassy he would make the voyage with Ambassador Gerard.

Chesterton Play at Elliott

"Magic," by Gilbert K. Chesterton, and "The Little Man," a one-act comedy by John Galsworthy, will be produced at the Maxine Elliott Theatre one week from to-night. In the casts will be O. P. Heggie, Cathleen Nesbitt, Donald Gallagher, Frank Conroy, Thomas Louden and Wallace Erskine.

German-Americans Loyal In West, Despite Regret

"Old Glory" Cheered in Teutonic Centres—President Wilson's Action Approved in St. Louis and Milwaukee

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

St. Louis, Feb. 4.—News of the break between the United States and Germany is received by the large German-American population of this city with varied and conflicting emotions, dominant among which seems to be regret that the Fatherland must be separated from the country of adoption. There is resignation to a situation long anticipated by many.

Hope is expressed by many German-American leaders that war may be averted. There are only a few who do not assert emphatically that they are behind President Wilson and the United States and will make every sacrifice at the call of this country. They all declare that President Wilson could have acted in no other way. To the decision of loyalty they are led, according to one prominent man, by a deep sense of obligation. Having been permitted to pursue their own inclinations in their own ways in this country, they feel that they owe a sense of duty to the United States and to the American people.

Ben G. Brinkman, banker, said: "We all say 'America first.' I heartily approve of President Wilson's action, although I regret very much to see anything like this break come about."

August A. Busch declared: "I am an American, and proud to be so. I am behind Wilson and the United States."

There were demonstrations at the theatres when the news was first received. People sang the national anthem, cheered enthusiastically at the conclusion of the United States and the German-American element was present.

On the streets, however, the news was received with graver consideration, and in the strongly German parts of the city the atmosphere was quiet on the surface, but seemingly deeply serious underneath. Only grave faces were seen.

Among the Austrian Poles there was wild delight and hope that this country might declare war on Austria. The editor of a Polish weekly paper declared his wish to see the United States declared war on Austria, which so long held their race in subjection.

German-Americans Cheer National Anthem

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Chicago, Feb. 4.—At the concert today at the North Side Turner Hall by the Chicago Turn Gemeinde, one of the largest German organizations in the city, Bullman's band brought the audience to its feet with "The Star-Spangled Banner." Cries of "God Save the United States" were heard, and loud stamping was silenced when the band played "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," to which the audience joined.

Ernest G. Kusswurm, president, said: "On behalf of the Chicago Turn Gemeinde I wish to say that its members are all American citizens or have declared their intention to become citizens."

"All are for the United States first, last and all the time. While they regret a war with Germany, yet, if the die is cast, they will, as all loyal citizens, stand by the President and the United States."

Persons of German lineage expressed loyalty to the United States almost without exception to-day, but voiced regret over the situation.

"We are Americans," said the president of every German organization, "and we are proud to be so. Almost without exception they view the future with confidence."

Among those who discussed the matter were:

FREDERICK WALKER, president of the German-American National Alliance—While I cannot endorse President Wilson's action, yet I am proud to be an American citizen.

OSCAR F. KROPP, president of the German Club—The members of the German Club are American and loyal to the American Government. We will uphold our allegiance.

ERNEST J. KRUEGER, president of the Germania Club—In a war with Germany the German-American people are for the United States to the last man.

B. SELENFREUND, secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Benevolent Association—We are Americans, and we stand for America first.

Workers Want Peace.

Says Victor Berger

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 4.—"Who howls for war? Not the common people. The international bankers, brokers and munition makers, the manufacturers and speculators who profit from the war and the nervousness of the German people. They want war. They know that in the peace which will follow the war, the working class must pay the bill."

This was the statement of Victor Berger, former Socialist Congressman and editor of "The Milwaukee Leader," to-night.

"I know it is mighty unpopular to say this just now, but my heart is bleeding when I see the foremost civilized nations, and especially also the leading nations, try to extend their domination each other because each of them wants to control the world," he said. "Why should America wish to break into that hellish turmoil?"

"Let Mr. Wilson write notes until the time comes when he can act as the chief arbitrator of the belligerents. It would be the greatest service anybody could perform to-day."

"America First" Is Slogan of Milwaukee Germans

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Milwaukee, Feb. 4.—If there is a war between the United States and Germany, Milwaukeeans would be the first to rally to volunteer. Despite the fact that there are practically 300,000 in this city, Milwaukee has turned from a strongly "pro-German" town to a strongly "American" town in the last forty-eight hours.

BRITISH DRIVE AT ANCRE WINS

Smash Forward 500 Yards on Three-Quarter- Mile Front

SURPRISE ATTACKS BY FRENCH SUCCEEDED

Heavy Fighting on Riga Front — Germans Re- pulsed, Says Petrograd

London, Feb. 4.—The British troops smashed forward north of the Ancre last night and advanced their line east of Beaumont 500 yards on a front of three-quarters of a mile, according to an official statement issued to-night. More than a hundred prisoners and three machine guns were captured by the British, who held the new positions in the face of two strong counterattacks. The British casualties, the statement adds, were slight.

Berlin, in describing the operation, states that the enemy was repulsed at every point except along the bank of the river, where an advanced German trench was lost.

Along the rest of the West front the fighting was more spirited than usual, both sides seizing every available opportunity of pressing the attack. The British advanced their lines slightly west of Transloy, north of the Somme, and in successful trench raids southeast of Sochez took more than a score of prisoners and several machine guns and destroyed the enemy's works.

French troops carried out successful surprise assaults near Tracy-le-Val, between the Oise and the Aisne, and in the region of Moulin-sous-Touvent, in which thirty-two prisoners were taken. The artillery fire increased during the day along the entire front, being especially severe north of the Somme and on the Verdun front. The capture of a British aeroplane, brought down off the Flanders coast, is announced by Berlin.

Heavy fighting has again broken out on the Riga front, the repulse of more than half a dozen strong German attacks is reported by Petrograd, while

Berlin mentions several Russian assaults on the River Aa.

The Germans took the offensive along the eastern border of the Tiriul swamp before daybreak and from that time until nightfall gave the Russians little rest, assailing the entire line. One blow was sent them from the Kalenzon road to the Tiriul swamp. The Russian positions, but a counter attack on the flank put them to flight and restored the lines. Petrograd reports:

War Office Statements on West and East Fronts

London, Feb. 4.—The report from British headquarters in France to-night reads:

On the Somme front an enemy attack last evening in the neighborhood of Rancourt was repulsed by our fire. Our positions were entirely maintained. We advanced our lines slightly west of Le Transloy.

On the Aisne front a successful operation last night north of the Ancre, as a result of which our line east of Beaumont has been pushed forward some three-quarters of a mile. Over a hundred prisoners and three machine guns were captured. During the day two hostile counter attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Our casualties were slight.

The enemy blew a mine yesterday west of Vimy. Little damage was done. We entered trenches during the night southeast of Sochez and captured one prisoner and a machine gun. Another machine gun and an enemy shaft were destroyed and several dugouts containing Germans were bombed.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The War Office statement to-day says:

Between the Oise and the Aisne we made a successful surprise attack on German trenches in the region of Tracy-le-Val and took twenty-two prisoners.

Our aviators threw a number of projectiles on barracks and railroads at Arras and Compiègne. One of our aeroplanes bombed military establishments at Thionville.

A later communication to-night says:

A surprise attack on the enemy trenches in the region of Moulin-sous-Touvent resulted in the capture by us of ten prisoners. At Les Eparges an enemy attempt to occupy a crater failed.

Our artillery carried out effective fire against German works at various points along the front, notably in the sector of Hill 304.

Berlin, Feb. 4. (by wireless to Sayville).—The Admiralty to-day made the following announcement:

On the afternoon of February 1 a single-seated German naval battle airplane off the Flanders coast shot down a British single-seated fighting machine. The hostile airplane fell into our hands. The aviator, a British naval officer, was made prisoner.

The German official statement to-day on the West front fighting says:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Although the weather was cold and conditions for making observations were unfavorable, the artillery fighting between Lens and Arras and from Serre as far as St. Pierre Vaast Wood were livelier than on the preceding day. North of the Ancre the British, after drumfire, attacked our positions at about midnight. Although north of Beaumont the attacks failed, near the bank of the river a detachment succeeded in penetrating one of our most advanced trenches.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—North-east of Pont-aux-Mousses and north of St. Mihiel we made successful reconnoitering advances.

Petrograd, Feb. 4.—To-day's official statement says:

Russo-Galician Front.—After a violent artillery bombardment of our trenches before daybreak the Germans attacked along the eastern border of the Tiriul swamp, but were dispersed. At about 7 o'clock in the morning, after further artillery preparation, the Germans resumed the offensive. They were again dispersed.

After fierce artillery preparation the Germans took the offensive at about 7 o'clock in the morning east of the Kalenzon road, but were arrested by our fire. At 8:30 o'clock the enemy renewed his attacks with considerable forces east of the Kalenzon road. He succeeded in breaking into several of our trenches, but as a result of a counter attack against the invaders' flank our position was restored at about 11 o'clock. Our troops then attacked enemy forces which had assembled northeast of Kalenzon. The Germans, however, would not accept battle. They

took to flight, and our detachments returned to their trenches.

Rumanian Front.—An exchange of fire is taking place. The snowstorm continues. Our scouts are making reconnoissances.

Berlin, Feb. 4. (by wireless to Sayville).—The German official statement on the East front fighting says:

Prince Leopold's Front.—In engagements which developed before noon the An, notwithstanding severe cold, several Russian attacks were repulsed. Archduke Joseph's Front and Field Marshal von Mackensen's Army Group (Rumanian war theatre).—The situation is unchanged.

Macedonian Front.—With the exception of surprise attacks near Monastir and between the Vardar and Lake Doiran, there was nothing of importance.

THE GOLDEN GLADES

See
Norval Baptie
"The Devil
On Ice"

SOCIETY'S
NEWEST FAD

That ZIP-ZIPPY
DINNER SHOW
At 7 o'clock

SAME SHOW for
The MIDNIGHT
PARADE

Balcones Ballroom on 3rd Floor
Dancing at 8:30.
MAIN DINING ROOM, First Floor
world renowned for grilled foods.
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BROADWAY & 41 ST.
Luncheon Surprisingly Good.
Tea (12:15) from 12 to 2:30 P.M.

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TREMENDOUS SUBMARINE ATTACK

may be one of the deadly factors soon to be revealed. This mighty power of destruction that has caused such havoc in the present war can be seen three times daily at the Broadway Theatre, B'way and 41st St., in the Universal's stupendous picture, "20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA." See how it approaches its victims—see how it manœuvres under the waves—see how it prepares to shoot its deadly torpedo. You will be thrilled beyond words. Indescribable sights—unheard of, unbelievable and for the first time in thousands of centuries revealed to the sight of mankind. Don't miss it. See it today. 3 performances daily. Matinees, 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. 25c and 50c. Evenings, 8:30, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. At the Broadway Theatre, B'way and 41st Street.

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